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Warm Congratulations to Marshal Kim Il Sung on 55th Birthday !

On the coming April 15, the Korean people greet the 55th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Korean Workers' Party and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution and the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

On the occasion of the 55th birthday of the leader, the entire Korean people are filled with the feeling of boundless respect and love for Marshal Kim Il Sung and extend their warmest congratulations to the leader.

The 55-year lifetime of Marshal Kim Il Sung is that of the unflinching revolutionary struggles for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people, the victory of Marxism-Leninism, socialism and communism in Korea.

Marshal Kim Il Sung—Outstanding Leader Of 40 Million Korean People

1. Organization of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Marshal Kim Il Sung was born on April 15, 1912 and sent his boyhood in Mangyungdai, Pyongyang City.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who was educated in a revolutionary family and brought up in the days when the struggles of workers and peasants were on the rapid upsurge, had anti-Japanese idea and class consciousness from his boyhood.

As a boy, Marshal Kim Il Sung was taken to Manchuria (Northeast China) by his father, Kim Hyung Jik, ardent patriot, and studied at the Yookmoon Middle School in Kirin Province.

While attending the school, he joined the Communist Youth League in 1929 and was arrested and put in jail by the reactionary military of Old China.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who was released from prison in 1930, continued underground struggles, worked as Secretary of the Kildong District Committee of the league and joined the Communist Party in 1931.

Scientifically grasping the objective requirements for the development of the communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and their trends, Marshal Kim Il Sung organized the first armed ranks of the Korean people with communists as its core and incessantly expanded and strengthened its ranks.

Upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of revolution, he rallied Korean communists and broad sections of the patriotic people and waged arduous anti-Japanese armed struggles for 15 odd years only in the interests of the restoration of the fatherland and liberation of the people. The anti-Japanese armed struggle led by him brought hopes to the Korean people who languished in national oppression and exploitation, and encouraged them to fight for freedom and emancipation.

In the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, the firm communist, leading core of the Korean revolution was formed, the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party were made and the shining revolutionary traditions of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people were established.

2. Founding of the Korean Workers' Party

Thanks to the revolutionary traditions formed in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and to the existence of the leading core headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean Workers' Party was founded on October 10 of 1945 in a complicated situation immediately after the Liberation and firmly led the Korean revolution to victory, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism in the arduous struggle against the enemy at home and abroad.

Under his leadership, the Party eliminated factionalism which was a deep-rooted evil for a long time, and has been turned into invincible revolutionary ranks firmly united organizationally and ideologically.

The steel-like unity of the KWP and the tested Marxist-Leninist leadership—this is the all-round asset for the Korean revolution.

Always looking not only at the present and the near future, but into the distant future, in a scientific way at every step of the revolutionary development and creatively applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea, Marshal Kim Il Sung put forth correct lines and tasks to be carried out. Thanks to this, the KWP carried them through to the last without the slightest vacillation with its ability to develop the revolution and strong will in any difficult and complicated circumstances by arming the whole membership of the Party and entire people with Marxist-Leninist ideas and an indomitable revolutionary spirit.

Under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the KWP, scientifically envisioning the perspective of the Korean revolution under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea immediately after the Liberation, put forward the correct line of creating a powerful base for revolution in the northern half of the DPRK and made preparation for rebuilding the destroyed national economy soon after the Patriotic War of Liberation (Korean War) and building a socialist paradise on earth on this soil, looking far ahead into the distant future in the flames of the hard-fought war.

Due to the wise leadership of the KWP, under the banner of the Party, the Korean people have marched forward with a clear perspective of and with confidence in, their great cause and with boundless courage, going through fire and water; defeated the U.S. aggressors who boasted of "their strongest might in the world;" healed the national economy of the war scourge in a short span of time after the war and were able to achieve the great victories of today in socialist construction.

3. Successful Socialist Construction

In the post-war period, the situation in our country was very difficult. The enemy prattled that Korea would be unable to rise to its feet again.

The KWP, however, put forth the only just economic line of successfully laying a basic foundation for the industrialization of the country and simultaneously raising radically the people's livelihood, and mobilized the entire people to realize it. Thus, the magnificent building of socialism rose up in the sky only in a few years and the KWP laid a firm foundation for an independent national economy strong enough to enable the Korean people to do anything they make up their minds to do.

Today, the Korean people have scored brilliant successes in socialist construction, the DPRK has been turned into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural country and Korea has taken on an entirely new appearance.

Now in our country, a powerful heavy industry has been built and a firm base for light industry on the basis of large-scale central industry and local industry has been created.

A French reporter who visited Korea said as follows:

"The department store which we visited, exhibited the goods all of which were home-made, and we could not find any imports there."

The appearance of the countryside has also changed radically.

Marshal Kim Il Sung carried out the socialist collectivization of the rural economy and powerfully promoted the technical revolution of the countryside in irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization. Thus, the countryside has been converted into an advanced socialist one and the farmers are leading a worthy life, paying no tax at all, as a result of the complete abolition of agricultural tax in kind.

For the purpose of consolidating the results attained in agriculture and of more powerfully proceeding with the construction of socialist agriculture, Marshal Kim Il Sung made public the "Theses on the socialist agrarian question in our country."

Upholding the "Theses," the great programmatic document for building the socialist countryside, people in the northern half of the Republic are now going ahead more powerfully with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

Due to the wise guidance of the leader, education, culture, science and physical training in North Korea are now in full bloom.

All the students are studying hard, free of charge and as the nine-year universal compulsory technical education system was enforced on April 1 of this year for the first time in the Orient, a broader avenue has been opened up for the students.

People are enjoying long life thanks to free medical treatment, and a large number of woman work-

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ers with more than three children are enjoying a six-hour workday.

The Korean arts are marvelled at as "golden arts" by the people of the world and the Korean athletes have displayed the mettle of "Chullima Korea" to the world.

Marshal Kim Il Sung put forth the correct policy of developing the national economy and national defence build up in parallel.

To cope with the increasing aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists in recent years, the question of developing the national economy simultaneously with national defence build up has been posed as a question of vital importance to the destiny of socialism and communism

Just for this reason, Marshal Kim Il Sung mobilized the entire people to the struggle to develop socialist construction and national defence building in parallel, rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other.

Thus, the northern half of the Republic has been changed into an impregnable fortress which can smash any attack of the enemy at a stroke.

The powerful heavy industry with the machine building industry as its core, the factories rising in the sky everywhere, cooperative farms yielding bumper crops every year and the efflorescent science and culture and the rising standard of the people's living—these magnificent realites are a living proof of the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and the correctness of the KWP's economic policy and its vitality.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has extended paternal love and all kinds of warm care to Korean citizens in Japan.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle led by him gave hope for freedom and emancipation to the Korean compatriots who had languished in this foreign land as colonial slaves of Japanese imperialism in the past.

The leader founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948 after the Liberation, thereby leading Koreans here to march forward as proud and worthy citizens of the DPRK, and particularly since the founding of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) under his care, Korean citizens here have achieved great successes in their patriotic work for the promotion of the independent unification of the country and for the defence of their democratic and national rights. He sent on 23 occasions a large sum of educational aid funds and scholarships for the development of the democratic and national education of Koreans' children here, opened up a road to repatriation to the DPRK and ensured a happly life for the repatriates, and awarded the "National Flag" decoration and all sorts of honor to CHONGRYUN workers and patriotic merchants and industrialists.

Today, all the Koreans in Japan regard it as their boundless honor and pride to have Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader, as their leader and are deepening their feeling of respect and love for the leader.

4. Popular Work Style And Revolutionary Work Method

By firmly relying on the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of the people in solving all the problems, boldly submitting ripe problems in an all-round way and correctly getting hold of a main link in the chains and concentrating all the efforts on it, Marshal Kim Il Sung has led with confidence the people from one peak to another and from one victory to another.

The leader armed the masses with the idea of continuous advance and continuous renovation and led them to work miracles in all corners of the country, overcoming one difficulty after another and accelerated socialist construction at an extremely rapid speed, solving problems confronting the technical revolution in a positive way.

The KWP and Marshal Kim Il Sung carried out any difficult revolutionary task and led the revolution to a new upswing by thoroughly relying on the masses, organizing and mobilizing with credit their inexhaustible wisdom and initiative.

We cannot think of any district and any sphere in the country filled with renovation and upsurge apart from the on-the-spot guidance of the leader, and every success attained by the Korean people in each period is directly related to the name of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Based on the wise leadership of the leader, the steadfast unity of the Party with the masses and the extraordinary resolve and revolutionary enthusiasm of the people to advance at high speed, there was born the "Chullima Movement," the revolutionary movement of our era and the general line of socialist construction of the KWP.

The revolutionary work methods of the KWP have become more concrete and been enriched by the Chungsan-ri method and the Daian Work System. The Chungsan-ri spirit and the Chungsan-ri method signify an embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, which is a tradition of the KWP, in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction. The essentials of the Chungsan-ri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to workplaces to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and to find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work or work with people in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks. This method is not only a powerful method of work enabling the people to carry out the immediate revolutionary tasks successfully and substantially, but a powerful method of education that enhances the ideological and political ability of the functionaries and revolutionizes the masses.

The implementation of the mass line and the generalization of the Chungsan-ri method tended to further enhance the leading role of the Party, expanded and reinforced the revolutionary ranks rapidly and gave a powerful impetus to the upswing in socialist construction and the Chullima Movement.

In this way, the KWP led by Marshal Kim Il Sung won tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction; made unprecedented renovations which radically changed nature, the people and their ability to work, on the soil of the fatherland which had been a backward agricultural country in the past and set up a reliable fortress for socialism on the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

5. Leading People to Struggle for Unification

Marshal Kim Il Sung has done everything in his power to realize the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people for unification of the country and submitted the correct policies for unification of the country, leading them to their realization.

The KWP and the leader always deem the revolution and construction in the northern half of Korea part of the Korean revolution and regard North Korea as the revolutionary base for accomplishing the cause of national liberation throughout the whole Korea. While steadily pushing forward the revolution and fortifying the revolutionary base in the North, the KWP has invariably striven to support the revolutionary struggle of the people in South Korea, liberate it from the yoke of U.S. imperialism and achieve the country's unification.

The leader presented the firm principle of unification of the country with the independent strength of the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces and led them to its realization. He made time and again such reasonable and practical proposals as the enforcement of North-South confederation, economic and cultural intercourses and postal exchanges as transitory steps toward national reintegration, under the condition in which the South Korean authorities refuse to set up a unified government through a free all-Korea election on the basis of democratic principle free from external forces.

Not only that, the leader explicitly defined the character and motive forces of the South Korean revolution and made clear over and over again the targets and tasks of struggle of the South Korean people at each step.

The wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung has encouraged the South Korean people to come out in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, calling for the right to existence, democratic rights and independent unification of the country.

At the Conference of the KWP, the leader presented the task of the Korean people for the decisive struggle to positively greet the revolutionary event, teaching that the unification of the country must be brought to fruition in our days.

Upholding the programmatic tasks submitted at the Conference of the KWP, the entire Korean people have risen up in the just struggle for national unification and against the war provocative manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and their heinous schemes to dispatch "ROK" troops to South Vietnam.

In this manner, the leader, always clearly foreseeing the country's future unification, has blazed for the entire Korean people the road to unification and led them to the accomplishment of the historic cause.

6. Outstanding Activities In World Communist Movement

With his wise leadership, Marshal Kim Il Sung has received the highest respect and confidence of the Korean people and his name has been widely known to the people of the world.

This is by no means fortuitous. It is because Marshal Kim Il Sung is not only leading the Korean revolution to victory, but also making outstanding contributions to the strengthening of the socialist camp and the development of the international communist movement.

Considering at all times the Korean revolution as part of the world revolution and always regarding it as the prime internationalist duty for the Korean communists and the Korean people to carry out the Korean revolution successfully, the KWP and Marshal Kim Il Sung have striven for the victory of that revolution and made every effort to strengthen the international solidarity of the Korean revolution and promote the development of the international revolutionary movement as a whole.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"It is the consistent policy of our Party in international affairs to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement, to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to support the anti-imperialist, national liberation movements of the peoples in these regions and the revolutionary movements of the peoples of all countries, to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and strive for world peace and the progress of mankind."

The KWP and the leader have held fast to the purity of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the independent line based on these; opposed modern revisionism and "Left" opportunism; established *Jooche* (national identity); and put forward principled stands on and methods for the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and have done their best to this end.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has waged uncompromising struggles against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, made principled proposals for the realization of an anti-imperialist united front and rendered active support to the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the world's peoples.

Precisely for this reason, at present the KWP enjoys high prestige in the international communist movement and the people of the world put absolute faith in Marshal Kim Il Sung as one of the outstanding leaders.

When Marshal Kim Il Sung made a visit to Indonesia in April of 1965, an Indonesian paper said that "Today the name of Democratic Korea has become a demonstration of the defeat of U.S. imperialism and a brilliant banner symbolizing the victory of self-reliance. In this sense Marshal Kim Il Sung is not only the outstanding leader of the Korean people, but also an outstanding leader of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the world."

* * *

The entire Korean people regard it as boundless honor and happiness to have Marshal Kim Il Sung as their leader and to lead a life in the era of Kim Il Sung, and are firmly resolved to be more loyal to the leader.

The might of our country has been strengthened unprecedentedly and the international prestige of our country has been extremely heightened.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, emerge victorious in their struggle for the just cause as they won victories in the arduous revolutionary struggles under the seasoned leadership of the KWP headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The entire Korean people wish Marshal Kim Il Sung long life for the boundless prosperity of the fatherland, for the freedom and happiness of the nation, and for the victory of the socialist cause of our country.

Rallied rock-firm around the KWP and the Government of the DPRK headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, and under their seasoned leadership, the Korean people will be crowned with victory in the struggle for independent unification and for socialist construction, driving out U.S. imperialism and sweeping away the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Premier Kim Il Sung Making Great Contribution to World Revolution

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, is enjoying daily growing respect and trust not only from the Korean people, but also from broad sections of the people of all the world for his wise leadership in leading the Korean revolution to victory.

While leading the Korean revolution to victory, the Premier has also made great contributions toward developing the international communist movement.

Regarding the revolution in his own country as a component part of the world communist movement, Premier Kim Il Sung, always faithful to the principled stand of Marxism-Leninism, has made distinguished exploits in the struggle against imperialism, as well as against all the trends of Right and "Left" opportunism, modern revisionism and dogmatism, and for the cohesion of the socialist camp.

The Premier has set forth clear-cut methods of forming an anti-imperialist united front against imperialism and has greatly inspired the national liberation movement of the peoples the world over.

Shown below are some excerpts from the words expressed by many noted foreign persons in praise of the Premier for all his contributions.

A party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, on seeing the grand music and dance epic "Glorious is our fatherland!" together with Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders, warmly congratulates Korean artists on the success of their performance. (October, 1966)

Cuba Identifies Itself with Korea

Raul Castro Ruz

Vice-Premier of the Republic of Cuba

"If anyone wants to know what Comrade Fidel Castro thinks about the basic problems of our times, ask Comrade Kim Il Sung, then you will know that Comrade Fidel Castro thinks exactly the same as Camrade Kim Il Sung."

Selfless Devotion to His People

Gheorge Gheorgiu-Dej

Ex-General Secretary of CC of the Rumanian Communist Party

Ion Gheorghe Maurer,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic

"As a son of Korea, faithful to its revolution, you are devoting all your strength and energy to the good of the people in the struggle to bring into being their aspirations after freedom and happiness, thereby greatly contributing towards the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement and towards world peace."

The Great Architect of Friendship

Prince Norodom Sihanouk

Head of State of Cambodia

"Allow me, first of all, to express my gratitude from the bottom of my heart to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, hero of the Korean people and all the anti-imperialist Asian peoples, who cherish independence and freedom, for the generous speech he was so kind as to address my country....

As for me, I shall likewise never forget the meeting and cordial conversation that I had in Djakarta with Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean people and the great architect of friendship between our two countries."

Affable, Great War Commander and Statesman

Tokuma Utsunomiya,

A LDP Member of the Japanese Lower House

"I had supposed that Marshal Kim Il Sung who led the Korean people to victory over America in the fierce Korean War, must be a man of robust character and of powerful physique. When I met with him, however, I was surprised to find him amiable and polite. Judging from his clear tone, he is truly one of the greatest statesmen of the world who have emerged since the Second World War."

He Knows What His People Need

Khadga Man Singh

Member of Standing Committee of Basuyat Raisa of Kingdom of Nepal

"I saw your leader, His Excellency Marshal Premier Kim Il Sung. I had heard about him in my country, but had never dreamt that he would be so frank and sociable. We had the opportunity of shaking hands and exchanging words with him. His personality revealed more to me on the day of the 20th Liberation festival. He knows what his people need, what his people can do. He infuses, I think, his enormous energy deep into the hearts of people. I find it reflected like the sun in the millions of people. Smile shines in anyone's face. And your Leader, His Excellency Premier is the architect of such a glorious nation."

One of the Most Outstanding Statesmen of Our Time

Jerome Goma-Nganga

Vice-Minister of Information, Popular Education and Public Service and Chief Secretary of the Ministry of the Congo (B)

"In North Korea I saw a valiant people, ardent and magnificent youth, a heroic army, all united as firm as rock around the Party headed by their leader Premier Kim Il Sung who is one of the most outstanding statesmen of our time. He is most loved by his people in whose interests he works most devotedly."

...Under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung the people had energetically worked—saving penny by penny and tightening their belts when they had to reconstruct the war-ravaged economy by overcoming difficulties and they actively responded to the call of their Premier: "When other peoples take one step let's take ten steps forward, when they take ten steps, let's take a hundred steps forward!"

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 4 1965 by a special plane to visit the DPRK at the invitation of Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun. Photo: Prince Norodom Sihanouk shaking hands with Premier Kim Il Sung at the airport.

A Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming Alphonse Massamba Debat, President of the Republic of the Congo(B), was held on Sept. 27, 1965 at the Moranbong Stadium, Pyongyang. Photo: The platform of the rally.

All Achivements Due to His Leadership

Tello Nkhereanye

Delegation Leader of Basutoland to the Asian Economic Seminar

"I found the encouraging leadership of the respected Premier Kim Il Sung in every aspect of life in this beautiful country: in the life of cooperative farmers, factory workers, intelligentsia ..."

Unshakable Optimism and Faith

William A. Wooster

Chairman of the British Scientists Association

"One does not need to stay in the country very long to realize that the admiration and love for Premier Kim Il Sung is perfectly genuine and based upon his great wisdom, integrity, and kindliness.

Then the skill and courage that he showed in building up the anti-Japanese partisans' activities lend him all the romantic glory of a national hero, crowned by his fine records as commander-in-chief during the Korean War.

We should say the basis of his influence is his unshakable optimism and his faith in the ultimate goodness of man. He has an enviable capacity for infecting all the people who meet him with his own optimism and fervor."

He Foresees Distant Future

Jose M. Isla

Leader of a Chilean Parliament Delegation

"His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung is a leader who foresees the distant future in his observation of the developments at home and abroad. He made mention of inspring subjects as to what should be done for economic independence in the developing countries. His words are valuable to us."

Fatherly Solicitude

Premier Kim Il Sung Among the People: **Photo shows Premier Kim Il Sung having a talk with farmers in a village in Bochunbo, Ryanggang Province.**

INDEED, on eight occasions, since the Liberation, we have had the honour of having our Premier visit our Hungnam Fertilizer Factory. The last visit, still vivid in my memory, was on Aug. 8 of 1960.

(Prior to his finally coming to our workshop in the factory, our Premier had made a round of inspections of the residence quarters around the factory and then of its mess hall, so that he might have a better understanding of the workers' living conditions.

The rain which began falling from the night of the day before, had not ceased and was continuing even into the morning of his visit, thus making the weather dim and gloomy.

About noon, the Premier presented himself in the mess hall of the factory.

At the news of his arrival, I left my work in the kitchen half done and rushed out in the front of the building, where I found our dear Premier already going into the building after leaving his car at a distance.

"Your Excellency Premier!" I said, making a deep bow, "How kind it is of you to come down all this long way here to us."

On hearing the foreman of our factory introduce me, who then at his side and had accompanied him all the way, saying that I was in charge of the mess hall, our Premier, appreciating my efforts, said, "Thanks for your work. For such a job as yours, I think, our women are rather more suitable." Our Premier joyfully received my obedience and held out his hand to shake mine. The warmth of the hand of the Premier, who did not hesitate to hold mine wet from cooking,—the warmth which, like electricity, I felt running through the whole of my frame,—still remains on my palm even at this moment.

So spacious was our mess hall that its first floor was capable of accommodating at once over 1,000 workers and on its second floor were apartments where 35 newly-married couples were enjoying their happy new life.

Showing up in the mess hall and spotting, in the central part of the place, two young workers who had just sat at a table with dishes on, the Premier presently moved to their table. It was only after this act that the workers became aware of the presence of their Premier. The only sight of the Premier made the young men instantly stand up and put down their spoons and greet him politely.

Moving nearer to them, the Premier motioned them to their seats and asked them about their food, saying, "Well, are they good to your taste?" and took a careful look at each item of the diet and the dishes and other ware on the table.

"These food items appear to be good in quality and satisfy your taste," the Premier said, and took up a spoon from the table and, then, look around the hall, as if to see if there was anything bad about it.

Seeing that the two young workers still standing all the while beside the table, the Premier kindly told them to continue eating: "You had better begin eating your meals, or your soup will become cold." Then, he walked off, together with his company, to the Sebun Store, a commissary in the mess hall. Reaching the counter, the Premier, with an friendly smile on his face, asked the shopgirl to give a can of pepper-paste, "Comrade, can I get it?"

"Surely, you can do, Premier."

Already in March of 1957, our Premier had called at our factory, he suggested us to open a commissary, which later we named "the Sebun Store." Since then, we have constantly kept his advice in mind and been working hard so that we can now see the shop developed as it is.

THE Premier, bending himself over the showcase, took a careful view, one by one, of the subsidiary food items and plates on dispaly. Then, he advised us to increase the kinds of articles on display. The articles the Premier mentioned as examples, included cod-roes, entrails of fish, salted shrimps, powdered sesame seeds, Welsh onions or garlics preserved in soy sauce, and eggs and others which were moderate-priced, rich in nutritive value and would keep long. All these, the Premier said, must be kept in stock so that they may be available at any time of the year.

In spite of the fact that we lived at so short a distance from the sea, we had long ignored the use of this natural benefit in making such subsidiary food items as cod-roes and fish-entrails. We had stayed so long out of the thought of utilizing this natural advantage, which we became able to make use of only after our Premier's personal suggestion, and this made us feel so regretful and so sorry for him.

I can picture, vividly, even at this moment, before myself how the girl behind the counter of the Sebun Store were telling so enthusiastically and proudly to each of her mates of her joyful surprise at her meeting the Premier on that occasion.

Time and again, she repeated to each of her companions her story that she had the honour of being instructed by the Premier in person the method of how to double the varieties of the articles that should be put in the showcase, by doing away with her former, conservative method of work of confining the goods to vegetables and fish.

Moving away from the counter, the Premier turned to me and asked a question: "Now, isn't there any good idea of making our meals more varied and colourful? Different, that is, in kind from that familiar to us, or more dishes than at present..."

"Dear Premier, our workers, I dare say, are satisfied with their food, as we provide them with sufficient amount and kinds of food such as boiled rice, noodles made of wheat and something like that."

"That's good. By the way, buckwheat noodles, if it should be eaten with cold water, I'm afraid, it may make one suffer from stomachache." "So," he went on, "what about eating such noodles with hot water?" The Premier continued: "As for bread, it would also be better to stuff it with sweet bean-jam to make it more tasty." The subsidiary food items taste considerably good, but more oil should be used, I think." The Premier said this, casting again his eyes on the dishes on the table occupied by the young workers.

His words made me feel a lump coming into my throat. The deep emotion I felt at his words overwhelmed me, as I was keenly aware how our Premier was careful about such small things which should have been taken care of by ourselves.

HAS there ever been any even among ourselves who was so concerned about the workers' mess hall as our Premier?! our Premier who advised us to put noodles in hot water, our Premier who told us to cook vegetables with more oil so that they might taste better!

Truly, it was not easy for me to desist from my desire to run out to the workers at every workshop to inform them of these words of our Premier's and his profound solicitude for them.

Our Premier, who had wasted not a day without thinking of the people's living, made me aware anew how profound his love for the people was and also reminded me how important the work of us workers reinforcing our rear bases, was. And the tender love of the Premier for the people I engraved again and again upon my memory not to forget it for ever.

Reaching the service counter of the kitchen, the Premier, while slightly leaning over his hands put on the counter wet all over with spilt water, looked into the kitchen, filled with steam from cooking.

(What if water should be splashed to his coat?)

After examining every corner of the kitchen, the Premier said that manual labour in the kitchen should be limited as much as possible by installing more machines and, of course, improving and modernizing kitchen equipment. He added that this was necessary in the light particularly of the fact that many workers took their lodging in the factory and, accordingly, depended on the factory-mess hall for all their meals.

"I have once been to Peking, the capital of the Chinese People's Republic, said the Premier, "where mechanization of kitchen work had already been so advanced that machines, instead of hands, were used for such kinds of work as noodle-making and vegetable-washing." "Mechanization, as I have now described," he added, "is necessary to be introduced, as soon as possible, into this mess hall so that it may cover all sorts of kitchen work, such as vegetable-washing, noodle-making, rice-boiling and baking." The Premier went on to say: "In order to prevent dust from rising up, the dirt floor in the hall should be covered with wooden boards all over.

The first thing that should be done, I think, is to pave the roads around the mess hall and in its neighbourhood."

Hearing these words, I again felt the warm care of our Premier.

At the mere thought of the profound care of our Premier, who was so careful as to give thought to what was going on in the kitchens of the people, despite the claims of his busy life even while staying in a distant foreign land and fulfilling weighty duties he had been entrusted with by the Party and the nation, I could not help bending my head deep in my chest and could hardly prevent tears rolling down my cheek.

BEFORE long, our Premier came out from the mess hall.

Thinking that our Premier was now at last on his way home, I looked up at the sky outside to see how the weather was and, then, tried to be the first to reach the entrance to the building.

I was wrong, however. The Premier stopped short on the corridor and asked us to show the rooms on the second floor where, as already mentioned, the newly-married couples lived. He went upstairs.

Standing in front of the door of Room No. 3, the Premier softly knocked it, asking: "May I go in?"

"Come in, please."

This was the reply which came from within, a voice a little heavy and drawn, of the chief of a workshop who naturally couldn't know who he was that knocked the door.

The Premier quietly pushed the door open.

The workshop chief and his wife, after having returned from their night work, had just finished cleaning their room and putting all the articles in it in their places. The sight of the Premier, whose visit to them was the last thing in the world that they could imagine, was such a surprise to the young couple that they appeared at the moment to be quite at a loss as to what to do. Then, they hurriedly came to the door to receive the Premier with utmost politeness.

Receiving the geetings of the happy couple, the Premier put off his shoes and entered the room, continuing as usual, with his intimate and frank attitude.

In the room, the Premier

(Continued on page 5)

U.S. Kills 5 N.Korean Policemen, Seriously Wounding 1

KAESONG, Apr. 5 (KCNA) —At 1:30 this afternoon, the U.S. side fired all of a sudden hundres of machine-gun and automatic rifle shots at civil policemen of our side who were on routine duty in the portion of our side in the demilitarized zone at a point two kilometers east of Panmunjom, killing five of them and wounding another.

This is a grave provocative act of violating and wrecking the Preamble and Paragraphs 6, 12, 14 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement.

Despite repeated warnings of our side, the enemy has been hotting up tension by continuously perpetrating provocative acts against our side on the military demarcation line. This lays bare the deliberate aggressive intention of the U.S. imperialists to strain the situation in Korea and, furthermore, provoke a new war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must bear full responsiblity for all the consequences arising from their deliberate, intentional provocative acts and must know that they shall be made to pay their dues.

One More U.S. Provocation on M.D.L.

PYONGYANG, Apr. 6 (KCNA)—the U.S. aggressors again committed the deliberate, provocative act of infiltrating armed spies into the area of our side.

In the night of Apr. 5, they dispatched into the area of our side two spies, Han Rak Ho and Kim Chang Soo, armed with two automatic rifles, several hundred bullets, six hand-grenades, poison, anesthetics, and many other lethal weapons to raid People's Army barracks, kill armymen and people and kidnap them.

But the armed spies, sent on this subversive mission, were arrested at 10 hours 50 minutes this morning at a point nine kilometres northwest of Chulwon.

U.S. Murderous Act Exposed in Joint Investigation

KAESONG, Apr. 6, (KCNA) —Members of the two sides of the joint Observer Team No. 2 of the Military Armistice Commission met from 10 a.m. Apr. 6 on the scene of incident at the strong request of our side to investigate and confirm the criminal murder of civil personnel of our side by U.S. imperialist beasts in the portion of our side in the demilitarized zone two kilomitres east of Panmunjom at 13 hours 30 minutes Apr. 5.

Truth about the beastly murder committed by the U.S. imperialists was brought to daylight through the joint investigation by members of the two sides of the joint Observer Team.

According to the statement made by a witness of our side on the spot of joint investigation, civil police personnel of our side were performing routine patrol duty in the portion of our side in the demilitarized zone around 13 hours 30 minutes Apr. 5.

The enemy opened fire at them all of a sudden when they reached the neighborhood of demarcation marker No. 0109 from No. 0110.

From their post some 50 metres south of the military demarcation line the U.S. aggressors turned on them concentrated fire of hundreds of machine-gun and automatic rifle bullets, barbarously shooting five civil police personnel of our side to death and wounding another. The bodies of our personnel killed in this naked act of murder were found lying north of the military demarcation line and this fact was confirmed irrefutably in the course of the joint investigation. There was undeniable material evidence proving that the civil police personnel of our side were on routine patrol duty in the portion of our side in the demilitarized zone, which was also clearly confirmed through the joint investigation.

The rifles they were carrying were all in the north of the military demarcation line and it was ascertained that they had never been fired, which even the enemy dared not deny.

Thus it was proved by personal and material evidence that the U.S. imperialists after making careful preparations and drawing up a deliberate plan, barbarously killed the civil police personnel of our side in their routine patrol by a surprise attack and they admitted that they were the first to fire. But the enemy side attempted ridiculously to evade responsibility for its thrice cursed barbarity, coming out with the preposterous fabrication that the civil police personnel of our side crossed the demarcation line had attempted a "raid."

Refuting the barefaced subterfuge of the enemy, our side said that with no crafty ruse could the enemy deny the stark fact irrefutably established in the course of the joint investigation or shirk the responsibility for its bestial act.

Fatherly Solicitude

(Continued from page 4)

now patted with his hands several parts of the mats, just as if trying to know whether or not the room was sufficiently comfortable for the married man and woman, and then rested his eyes on the photographs on the wall. After this, the Premier stretched out his hands, as a gesture of congratulation on their marriage, telling them to come near his side.

Looking at their faces, from one to the other, the Premier tenderly asked:

"Is this room all right for you? the 'tatami (mats)' become easily humid, I'm afraid, don't they?"

"No, they don't easily become humid, Premier" replied the husband. Next, the Premier put another similar question to the young wife:

"Surely, you take your meal, together with your husband, in the mess hall down? Is your meal always kept warm enough?"

"Yes, meals are always kept from becoming cold, Premier," was her answer.

"Good, and when and where do you wash?"

"In most cases, I do it at home and sometimes, say, when I have all too many things to do, I send our things to the laundry, Premier."

Put by the Premier to the girl who had just started her new life, all these tender questions were such as would possibly be heard only from a father on his first visit to the new home of his youngest daughter whom he had married off, after bringing her up for many years. The Premier, resuming his careful look at the interiors of the room, fixed his eyes for a while on the closet attached to the back wall and said, in a gentle voice: "You have new bedclothes and other things of that sort, haven't you?"

"Yes, we have, our Premier," replied the young husband, tilting his head a little, as if to conceal his shyness. As he said so, his eyes were filled with tears.

I think that I would understand how my comrade-worker felt at that time.

Up until that time, his old parents, living in a village deep in the mountainous area of Jagang Province, had not yet been able to have an occasion to visit and see their son, who was, in the spring of that year, provided by the state with a new house and married to his wife.

Each of the married couple was so anxious to see their parents, when they, quite unexpectedly, saw the Premier standing before them after a long drive to their new home. So, their surprise at the sight of the Premier and, then the happiness they felt hearing the Premier asking concernedly about the details of their new life,—all these feelings, I think, were such that they could not find any words to describe them.

The Premier advised them to save money and to use it to make their life steadier and happier. Then, the Premier, taking up a book which lay spread out on the desk and looking at it, asked: "What is it you are studying?"

The student replied that he attended the evening session of a technical college. On hearing this, the Premier looked much satisfied, and kindly added that the night-school student would feel hungry around 10 o'clock at night when his school was over. The Premier encouraged him to make progress in his study, while never putting out of his thought how to correctly combine theory with experience, so that he might become an able technician and stand in the van of the ranks of technical innovators, though, as he said, it would really be a painstaking thing to study while working.

The Premier restored the book in his hand to its place and looked out of the window. His eyes lingered a while on things outside and, then, he asked, "How is your room heated?"

"This room is steam-heated, Premier," answered the comrade manager of the factory.

After taking a pretty long look at the radiator on the wall below the window, as if to gauze its size, and then noticing that there was considerable distance from the radiator to the threshold, the Premier continued: "This winter will be the first for our couple to spend in this house. They probably don't know the rigors of winter around here. I wonder whether this house, though a new building, is sufficient to protect them against the cold." "Comrade manager," he went on, "I want you to take proper measures against winter."

Can any of us ever say that this care of our Premier, even in the prime of summer, about the advent of winter still far ahead, is confined to the happy young persons?

When he worries about the winter the young couple are to face, the Premier is, at the same time, thinking of all different winters for all the Korean people, I thought.

During the difficult period of struggle, which was fought against the Japanese imperialists to restore glory to the fatherland, our Premier, even in the deep forest and in howling snowstorms and gales, would not go to sleep without forcing his only blanket upon his followers, would not listen to their exhortation to take theirs, and would rather lie down with young partisans, hugging each other in their arms to warm themselves. And even today, the first question our Premier asks on visiting a factory, invariably concerns the livelihoods and welfare of workers!

How happy we are, we who live, with nothing to worry about, in the generous and merciful hold of our Premier!

THAT day, on winding up his inspection of our mess hall, the Premier turned to his accompanying party and said with tenderness that it was desirable that more mess halls of such a type as ours should be set up in future to improve workers' living conditions and to enable housewives to participate more easily in various fields of social life.

Prior to his departure, the Premier said to me: "Now, I must be leaving you. I ask you to make efforts as you have done so far to make this mess hall better equipped as well as to provide workers with things more agreeable to eat."

At these words, I felt something warm welling up within me and could only say, "Yes!...."

The Premier's car was already far off from us, running down the slopy road before us in the rains.

As though rivetted to the ground, we, mess-hall workers, and the married couple could not move away from the place for long, even after the vehicle had become small and melted out of sight.

Sending off our respected and beloved leader, I felt somehow a little lonely and sad.

SINCE then, we, workers at the mess hall, have truly done everything that we can to make workers' food better, always remembering the Premier's kind advice even in cooking any of subsidiary dishes, so that we might be called "mothers" by the workers.

Thus, when any of the workers (living on the second floor of the mess hall) happened to fall ill, we carried his meals to his bed, while preparing medicines and washing for him. We also carried meals even to each workplace when workers had to work late at night.

For all such efforts, we have already been amply rewarded, as we are now called: "our dear mothers" by the workers.

However, never regarding our past efforts as already enough, we, mess-hall workers, are continuing to strive for more successes in our work, while always keeping in mind the teachings of our Premier who taught us that the strengthening of rear bases by workers was the very guarantee for the promotion of socialist construction in this country, Korea. Our Premier's concern about us workers defies all description!

Korean People Will Pay Blood for Blood to U.S. Imperialism!

DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement

PYONGYANG, Apr. 7 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Apr. 7 condemning the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the barbarous murder of the civil police personnel of our side who were on routine patrol duty on Apr. 5 in areas east of Panmunjom in the portion of our side in the demilitarized zone.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated a new grave provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On Apr. 5 the U.S. imperialist aggressor army suddenly opened an intensive machine-gun and automatic rifle fire against our civil police personnel who were performing normal patrol duty in areas east of Panmunjom in the portion of our side in the demilitarized zone, killing five persons and wounding another.

The entire Korean people express burning indignation at the barbarous homicidal act of U.S. imperialism.

The Government of the DPRK severely condemns the U.S. imperialist criminal act of openly sabotaging peace in Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The recent murder by U.S. imperialism is part of the planned, deliberate military provocations against the Korean people.

It shows that the feverish war preparation machination of U.S. imperialism in Korea has reached its extremely dangerous stage.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have been ceaselessly committing open military provocations along the military demarcation line against the northern half of our Republic.

Especially since U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea last October, the provocations of all manners of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army have rapidly increased and have become more malicious.

This is clearly proved by the fact that in the past five months alone they fired 10,000 odd rounds of ammunition into the northern half of our Republic, infiltrated naval vessels of all types into the coastal seas of our side on more than 200 occasions, and even carried out bombardment by sending flotillas.

Not along ago the U.S. side naval vessels received a severe punishment at the hands of the Korean People's Army, while making an armed attack after intruding into our coastal sea.

By perpetrating one more homicidal provocation on the military demarcation line, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to intensify the "anti-communist racket," quell the mounting anti-U.S. trend of the South Korean people and prolong the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The U.S. imperialists' unabated provocations are closely related to their overall plan for aggression upon Asia.

Having sustained repeated grave setbacks in Vietnam, they are desperately trying to find a way out in the stepped-up policies of aggression and war.

Today the U.S. imperialists are madly trying to provoke a new war in Korea, while further expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam.

The criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism is undermining Korean armistice and gravely menacing peace in Asia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people are heightening vigilance against all machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi gang and are closely watching their armed provocations.

The Korean people will never be frightened by the U.S. imperialist aggressors playing with fire.

U.S. imperialists should not run riot recklessly but should clearly realize what the unbridled new war provocations will bring to them.

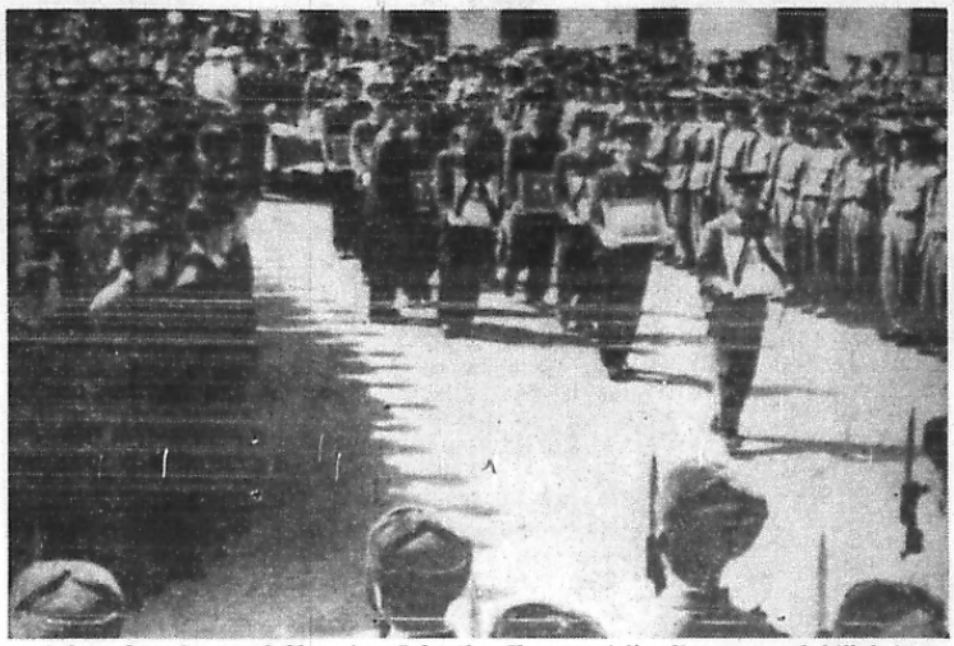
If the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleash a new war in Korea, the Korean People's Army and the entire people, under arms will deal annihilating blows to them and make a clean sweep of them.

The U.S. imperialists can never evade the responsibility for all the crimes they have committed in Korea, and will surely be made to pay the blood debt.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately halt the war schemings against the northern half of our Republic, and must leave South Korea right away, taking their aggressive troops and weapons they have brought in.

If the U.S. imperialists again dare unleash an aggressive war in Korea despite the stern warnings of the entire Korean people, it will bring their own destruction.

Funeral for Murdered Policemen



A funeral service was held on Apr. 7 for the Korean civil police personnel killed in a dastardly attack by the U.S. imperialists in the demilitarized zone. (KCNA radio photo)

FROM A CERTAIN SPOT, Apr. 7 (KCNA)—A funeral service for the late comrades Kwon Hyuk Won, Ha Myun Yoo, Choo Sun Ha, Choi Jung Ryong and Li Se Chang, civil police personnel of our side heinously murdered by the U.S. imperialist aggressors was held today amid the burning indignation of the whole nation who are pledging to take a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge upon the enemy.

Attending the ceremony were a large number of servicemen of the People's Army, and local workers, peasants, youths and students who came to pay the last tribute to the comrades-in-arms who were slain by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Also present were kinsfolks and friends of the deceased. General Huh Bong Hak, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army; General Chi Byung Hak and other generals of the KPA; Ryum Tai Joon, Chairman of the North Hwanghai Provincial People's Committee; Kim Myung Ho, Chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee; Won Sang Jung, Chief Secretary of the North Hwanghai Provincial Committee of the KWP; Kim Il Ki, Chief Secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the KWP, and other functionaries of the local Party and Government organs and public organizations.

Standing with bowed heads before the coffins of the comrades-in-arms in revolution, the sons of the fatherland, the servicemen, workers, peasants, youths and students were filled with sorrow, resentment and determination to take revenge upon the U.S. imperialist murderers by all means.

To the solemn strains of the dirge, General Huh Bong Hak, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, laid before the coffins wreath sent by Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader.

Amid the pledge of fidelity to the leader and the fatherland, and vowing of a thousand-fold vengeance, the coffins were carried by Korean People's Army cadres and officers.

General Huh Bong Hak made a grave-side speech. He said:

How can we repress burning resentment at the bestial murder of our close comrades-in-arms? We must make the enemy pay the blood debt in blood. We must take a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliation against the provokers. The day of revenge will surely come.

Born into families of workers and peasants, Kwon Hyuk Won, Ha Myun Yoo, Choo Sun Ha, Choi Jung Ryong and Li Se Chang were faithful soldiers of our Party who laid down their lives, short as they were, for the Party and revolution, for the freedom and liberation of the people. They always resolutely defended the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, boundlessly loved the socialist fatherland and the people, had a burning hatred for the enemy and strove to live and fight in a revolutionary way like the anti-Japanese martyrs did.

Having lost our dear comrades-in-arms in revolution, our hearts are filled with bitter enmity and determination to take revenge on the U.S. imperialists, heinous murderer and provoker.

General Huh Bong Hak continued:

Keeping pace with the escalation of their war of aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to key up the tension in Korea and frenziedly stepping up war preparations in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have covered South Korea with a dense network of military bases, are continuously bringing in new type weapons and further intensifying the fascist suppression of the people, thereby desperately trying to establish a "war footing."

The most dastardly murder of our dear comrades-in-arms brought to daylight the beastly nature of truculent and brazen U.S. imperialism.

This is one patent proof that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are most ferocious wolves, beasts who stoop to any barbarity without thinking twice and criminals who can never be pardoned down through generations.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who killed our dear revolutionary fighters in cold blood will be made to pay properly for it.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, viciously barring the desire of the entire Korean people for the reunification of the country and running riot to unleash a new war in our country, have gone the length of perpetrating the provocative barbarity of shooting for no reason a group of personnel of our side.

General Huh Bong Hak continued:

Carrying forward the lofty spirit of the comrades, we will advance more vigorously toward the reunification of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and pour all our energy into the fulfillment of the militant tasks set forth by the historical Conference of the Korean Workers' Party.

Annihilate the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the avowed enemy of the Korean People!

The People's Korea

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